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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-17

Fluazifop-butyl

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fluazifop-butyl on citrus fruits (Crop Group 10) and on sweet potato to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Fluazifop-p-butyl is a herbicide currently registered in Canada for use on various commodities.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when fluazifop-p-butyl is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Residues of fluazifop-p-butyl, the resolved (*R*)-isomer, are covered by MRLs established for fluazifop-butyl, the unresolved isomeric mixture.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for fluazifop-butyl is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for fluazifop-butyl, are as follows:

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Fluazifop-p-butyl

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Fluazifop-butyl	butyl (*RS*)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate (calculated as acid)	1.5	Sweet potato roots[2]
		0.15	Citrus oil
		0.03	Citrus fruits (Crop Group10)

[1] ppm = parts per million
[2] The MRL is proposed to replace the currently established 0.5 ppm MRL on sweet potato roots

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for fluazifop-butyl in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for fluazifop-butyl in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for fluazifop-butyl up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Field trials residue data for fluazifop-p-butyl in sweet potato and citrus fruits were submitted to support the maximum residue limits on imported sweet potato and citrus fruits. In addition, a processing study in treated oranges was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of fluazifop-p-butyl into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fluazifop-butyl was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions or to exaggerated rates in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported sweet potato and citrus fruits.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Sweet potato root	Foliar application/ 825 - 862	12 - 16	0.112	0.854	Not required
Lemon	Foliar application/ 680 - 2520	12 -14	<0.03	<0.03	5.0x oil 0.7x juice
Grapefruit					
Oranges					
Oranges	Foliar application/ 12600				

[1] g a.i. /ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of fluazifop-butyl. Residues of fluazifop-butyl in these imported crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.